THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. II., No. 89. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1852. PRICE, DRS. 15 ₩ ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. Bark *KATHARINE SHARER*, Captain TAYLOR, will have immediate dispatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 2d April, 1852.

FOR HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA.

THE Hamburg Brig *SOLIDE*, Captain BEYER, will be dispatched in a few days. For Freight or Passage apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 2d April., 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN FREDERICK HENRY TRAUTMANN is authorised to sign our firm by procuration.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghai, 20th March, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by us at this place, will, on and after the 1st January, 1852, be carried on under the style and firm of SMITH, KING & Co.

J. M. SMITH& Co.

Shanghai, 20th December, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. FLETCHER WESTRAY, is authorised to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 10th November, 1851.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, carrying on business as East India Merchants in *Liverpool*, under the firm of DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co., at *London* under the firm of DIROM & Co., at *Bombay*, in the *East Indies*, under the firm of DIROM, HUNTER & Co., in *China* under the firm of DIROM, GRAY & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the *Liverpool*, *Bombay*, and *China* Houses will for the future be carried on by the undersigned, ROBERT DIROM, WILLIAM FORSYTH HUNTER, THOMAS FORSYTH GRAY, WILLIAM WILKINSON DALE, DANIEL POTTER, and CHARLES RYDER, by whom all debts due by, or to the said respective Houses will be paid and received.

The business of the *London* House will for the future be carried on by the undersigned CHARLES HENRY GRAY alone, under the firm of GRAY & Co., by whom all debts due by and to the firm of DIROM & Co. will be paid and received.

Liverpool, 21st November, 1851.

Signed, ROBERT DIROM.
" WILLIAM FORSYTH HUNTER.
" CHARLES HENRY GRAY.
" THOMAS FORSYTH GRAY.
" WILLIAM WILKINSON DALE.
" DANIEL POTTER.
" CHARLES RYDER.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY.
City of Washington.

Under the Direction of AARON HAIGHT PALMER, of New York, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Director of the late American & Foreign Agency of that City, and WORTHINGTON GARRETTSON SNETHEN, of New Orleans, also a Counsellor of said Court, and late Solicitor of the United States General Land Office.

THIS Establishment is formed for the following objects:—

1. For conducting Professional Business in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Prosecution and Recovery of Claims against the American Government;

2. For Collections generally, embracing Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States, and the adjacent British Possessions;

3. For the Purchasing of Lands in any of the States or Territories of the Union, and Loaning Moneys on Mortgage of Real Estate lying therein;

4. For Investment of Funds in the United States and State Stocks and Loans, and, generally, for the Transaction of all Business pertaining to a Law, Loan, or Banking Agency.

All communications addressed, *post-paid*, to Messrs. PALMER and SNETHEN, American and Foreign Agency, City of Washington, will receive prompt and faithful attention.

PALMER & SNETHEN.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 *Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

MARINE INSURANCE.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:
Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*
" LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,........	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,......	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅝, and for 3 Months ⅜, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

FINE OLD SHERRY, *a* Drs. 8 per dozen.
PALE BRANDY, *a* Drs. 5, 6, 7, & 8, per dozen. From the Stores of Messrs. YEARSLEY and Co., Liverpool.

W. R. ADAMSON.

Shanghai, 12th March, 1852.

ON SALE.

BY the undersigned.
In cases of 3 and 4 dozen.
STRONG ALE.
BASS' BEER.
LONDON PORTER.
SHERRY WINE.
Apply to

HARGREAVES & Co.

Shanghai, 13th February, 1852.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.
Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

JUST PUBLISHED,

PRICE......10 Cents per Copy,

THE DELEGATES' VERSION
OF THE
NEW TESTAMENT
IN CHINESE.

PARTIES wishing to circulate the same may procure them at Eight Dollars per Hundred, by application at the PRINTING OFFICE belonging to the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SHANGHAI.

24th February, 1852.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE NOTIONS OF THE CHINESE,
CONCERNING
GOD AND SPIRITS,
By Dr. LEGGE.

Price, Two Dollars per Copy.

TO be had at the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY ESTABLISHMENT, Shanghai. April 10th, 1852.

W. E. AYER,
AUCTIONEER,
SHANGHAI.

AUCTION MART.

THE undersigned has just received ex *Old England*, a splendid assortment of CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRAS, and LAMPS, consisting principally of

Elegant Bronzed 6, 8, and 10 light Chandeliers for candle shades.
" Hanging Lacquered Grecian Solar Lamps with ground plate glass dishes.
" Richly Plated Improved Hanging Rack Lamps with Balance Balls, Pullies and Cord.
" Improved Bronzed Hanging Rack Lamps with Balance Balls, Pullies and Chains.
" Bronzed Reading or Office Lamps.
" Do. Solar 1 and 2 Light Lamps.
" Lacquered Elephant Candelabra with cut glass drops for candle shades, 7-light.
" Bronzed Patent Solar Wall-Lamps with reflectors.
" Lacquered Patent Solar Table-Lamps with richly Gilt Opal Pillars and Pink Stripe.
" Lacquered Solar Table-Lamps (Figures).
" Do. Do. Do.
Male and Female Figures.
" 7-light Figure Candelabras, Male and Female, with extra Branches for stand that they may be used for Candles or Solar Lamps.

The above have extra Sh[illegible], Glasses, and Chimnies, with Wicking, Peg[illegible]ners, &c., &c.

Beautiful PLATES illustrative of the same will be on view at the AUCTION MART, on and after *Monday, April 12th*, to which the attention of the Public is respectfully invited.

W. E. AYER.

Shanghai, 10th April, 1852.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

ON SALE
BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A supply of Good Clean SYDNEY COALS, from the *Newcastle Coal Mining Company*, at Drs. 13 per Ton if picked, and Drs. 12 as they are when landed from the Ship, delivered from their Stores.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 12th March, 1852.

ON SALE
BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A Fine Assortment of LINING suitable for Ladies' Dresses and other purposes; Also, FANCY CHECKS for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; and an Assortment of Cotton CANVAS.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 26th February, 1852.

ON SALE.

JUST received per last Overland Mail, a fine assortment of TWEED, newest pattern, and superfine BROAD BLACK CLOTH, also Ladies' and Gentlemen's KID GLOVES, assorted colors.

Expected per *Chebucto* from London, the following fine assortment of FANCY BISCUITS, viz:—

Tins MIXED READING BISCUITS.
" MACHINE BISCUITS.
" CRACKNELS (for Wine.)
" Do. small size tins.
" COFFEE BISCUITS.
" RICH ARROWROOT BISCUITS.
" CURRANT TUNBRIDGE do.
" LEMON do. do.
" CINNAMON do. do.
" SEED do. do.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 5th November, 1851.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

OLD Wine and Beer BOTTLES, in any quantity.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 24th October, 1851.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A few Cases (each one dozen) of JACQUESSON'S FLEUR DE SILLERY CHAMPAGNE.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 30th March, 1852.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT, CLARET, and French BRANDY, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 2d, 1852.

PUBLIC SALES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned will hold a Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, on *SATURDAY, APRIL the 17th*, when he will sell a variety of MERCHANDISE, of which full particulars will be given by Circular previous to the sale.

At the same time the FURNITURE so long on view, will be offered for public competition.

W. E. AYER.
Auction Mart.

Shanghai, 10th April, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN and CONSIGNEES of the British Bark *GEELONG*, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the CREW of said vessel while in port.

Shanghai, 2d April, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN and CONSIGNEES of the Bark *KATHARINE SHARER*, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the CREW, at this port.

Shanghai, 2d April, 1852.

HICKIE, BORMAN & Co.,
SHIP, AND INSURANCE BROKERS,
CUSTOM-HOUSE, AND GENERAL FORWARDING AGENTS.
4 ORIENTAL PLACE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND 127 LEADEN HALL STREET, LONDON.

PACKAGES, PARCELS, &c., by the *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Vessels* transhipped at SOUTHAMPTON into Steamers for AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c., or forwarded to any other part of the world. *Charges Moderate—Insurance Effected.*

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

CARD.
EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 8TH APRIL, 1852.

THE latter half of the past week has been remarkable for fine weather, which has given a great impulse to the crops. Some few fields now present the wheat beginning to form ears. At the same time last year the ears were fully formed and the whole vegetation was at least one fortnight farther on. It will be observed that the average temperature of the past week has been nearly three degrees below the average of the last three years.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

April.		Barometer.		Aneroid	Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1852	Mean of 3 years	1852	1852	Mean of 3 years	1852	1851	1852	Mean of 3 years
2	F.	29.92	30.10	29.82	55.5	55.5	N.	S.E.	0.40	0.18
3	S.	30.00	30.15	29.98	50.	51.	N.N.E.	N.E.	0.00	0.04
4	S.	30.20	30.37	30.10	47.	49.5	N.N.E. to N.	N.E.	0.20	0.29
5	M.	30.31	30.39	30.22	48.	49.5	N.	N.W.	0.05	0.13
6	Tu.	30.36	30.43	30.27	47.	51.	N.	S.E.	0.05	0.01
7	W.	30.37	30.31	30.28	50.5	52.	N.N.E. to N.E.	N.W.	0.00	0.04
8	Th.	30.39	30.23	30.20	50.	56.	N.	S.E.	0.00	0.00
Shanghae, 9th April, 1852.				Mean	49.1	52.0		Total	0.70	1.29

WE have to acknowledge receipt of a copy of Dr. Legge's new work on *The Notions of the Chinese concerning God and Spirits*, an advertisement of which will be found in our adjoining column. It came to hand too late for us to say anything regarding it in our editorials of the present issue, we shall, however, peruse it in the course of the next week and make such observations upon it, as are desirable upon so important a subject. We have given a notice, from a contemporary, of the said work in our second page.

Shanghae Market Report.
April 9th, 1852.

IMPORTS.

American Brown Drills.—30 yards Drs. 2.45, None.—40 yards Drs. 2.30 per piece. Deliveries 17,700 pieces.

American Grey Sheetings.—40 yards Drs. 2.75 *a* 2.80. Deliveries 5,000 pieces. 30 yards Drs. 2.20 *a* 2.25 per piece.

Jeans.—Drs. 2.90 *a* 2.95 per piece.

Grey Shirtings.—In these goods there has not been much done since the date of our last. The Brokers have been trying to lower prices since the arrival of supplies per *Old England*, and *Geelong*, the nominal quotations to-day are,—

5 to 5¼ catties Drs. 1.80 *a* 1.90
5½ to 5¾ catties Drs. 1.95 *a* 2.00
6 to 6¼ catties Drs. 2.20 *a* 2.30
6½ to 6¾ catties Drs. 2.45 *a* 2.50
7 to 7¼ catties Drs. 2.60 *a* 2.70
7½ to 7¾ catties Drs. 2.75 *a* 2.85

Deliveries have been 40,000 pieces.

White Shirtings.—The quotations for these are the same as last month viz:—Drs. 1.85 *a* 3.10. The deliveries have been 36,000 pieces, the total Stock of Grey and White at date is estimated at 180,000 pieces, 60,000 of which are Grey.

Woollens.—*Spanish Stripes.*—The imports since our last have been 2,000 pieces, and the deliveries 1,100 pieces. Prices have advanced and a good assortment of fair quality may be quoted at Drs. 1.05 *a* 1.10, with the likelihood of a farther advance from the small stock here, and the loss of upward of 3,000 pieces per *Emperor of China.*

Long Ells.—Continue at about the same rates viz:—Drs. 7.25 for HH Scarlet, and Drs. 6.90 "Lion Chop," the deliveries have been 400 pieces.

Camlets.—200 pieces have been sold at Drs. 20.10 *a* 22.

Straits Produce.—*Pepper.*—Drs. 9 & 9.60, per pecul.

Rattans.—Straits, Drs. 3.40 *a* 3.80, Banjermassing, Drs. 4 *a* 4.50, per pecul.

Sapan Wood.—Drs. 1.60 *a* 3, per pecul.

Sandal Wood.—Drs. 4.50 *a* 9, India, Drs. 11 *a* 12, per pecul.

Lacca Wood.—Drs. 3 *a* 4.50, per pecul.

Mangrove Bark.—Straits, Drs. 1.80 *a* 1.00, Siam, Drs. 2 *a* 2.25, per pecul.

Flints.—Cents 80 *a* 90, per pecul.

Lead.—Drs. 6.35 *a* 6.40, per pecul.

Tin.—Banca, Drs. 19, Straits, Drs. 17, per pecul.

Sugar.—Canton, Drs. 2.50 *dull*, Amoy Brown, Drs. 2.15 *a* 2.20, per pecul.

EXPORTS.

Black Teas.—Since our last report about 60 full chops of *Congous* have been sold, leaving about 30,000 packages on the market. Prices may be quoted fully one tael higher and in some instances more than a tael advance has been paid. *Common Sanchune* and *Ho How* kinds have sold at 10 *a* 10¼ and 11 *a* 11¼ Taels. *Moning*s, 13 *a* 14 Taels. *Souchongs* have also been sold at higher rates to extent of 6 or 8 chops, leaving about 4,000 chests on the market. *Pekoes* have found buyers at 15 *a* 18 Taels for very inferior quality, and only a few packages remain. In *Oolongs* we hear of nothing doing.

Green Teas.—About 5,000 packages have been sold at very full rates for *common* quality—the stock now consists almost entirely of *low Skins*—say 7 *a* 8,000 packages still held at 8 *a* 10½ Taels.

Silk.—The Silk market has been again active, and the fall in the rate of Exchange has admitted of even increased prices being paid. Within the last few days there have been more lots offering, the advance having induced native holders to come forward with supplies.

We quote *Tsatlee* middling to fair, Drs. 415 *a* 440.—Common, Drs. 390 *a* 400. No really good in stock. *Tayssam*, Drs. 320 for common to medium kinds, and Drs. 345 for rather good.

There have been several small parcels of *Thrown* purchased but the rates have not transpired.

Export from China to Great Britain up to date including the Silk now shipping is about 18,000 bales.

OPIUM REPORT.—*Malwa* steadily advanced, in the absence of any arrivals, from date of our last, (13th) to the 26th when it had reached Drs. 605 for prime quality, the demand running principally upon Indore and slightly inferior. The *Miami*, came in on the 28th with some 60 chests reporting the *Shanghai* to follow her from Hongkong on the 15th; the intelligence notwithstanding the small stock then at Woosung had an immediate effect on the market which by the 1st instant had declined to Drs. 560. The Steamer not arriving prices again rallied and yesterday were quoted Drs. 590 *a* 595 for first quality.

Patna has fluctuated considerably in consequence of the very small stock at Woosung, at one time selling as high as Drs. 750 *a* 800, and soon after at Drs. 550 *a* 560, yesterday's quotation was Drs. 620.

P.S.—*April* 10.—Prices remain as above quoted for both Malwa and Patna, the small quantity of drug brought on by the Steamer having had little or no effect on the market. Stock at Woosung,—Malwa 500 chests, Patna 50 chests.

Exchange.—On London, at 6 months' sight Clean credits 4*s.* 4½*d.*
With Documents, 4*s.* 5½*d.*
Bank Post Bills, 4*s.* 3½*d.*
Oriental Bank, 4*s.* 4½*d.*
East India Company's Bills accepted Rupees 220 per 100 dollars.
Oriental Bank on Bombay, 15 d/s. Rupees 221 per 100 dollars.
On Calcutta, 3 d/s. Rs. 222.
Drafts on Canton, 10 d/s., at Par.

The rates quoted are nominal, holders offering but no buyers.

Note.—Sales were made just previous to the Steamer's arrival as follows—6 m/s. Bills, at 4*s.* 5*d.*—Documentary, 4*s.* 6*d.*—Drafts on Canton at par.

Freights.—To England, £4 for Tea, £4 10*s.*, for Silk, which rate is being paid per *Katharine Sharer* to London.
To United States, Drs. 14 per 40 feet, Nominal.

Sycee.—Drs.141.30, per 100 Taels.

Gold.—Bars, Drs. 207.50, per 9*l.* 7*w.* 3*c.*

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, April 10, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.
Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.
JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.
Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.
Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.
We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.
We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.
An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

BIRTH.—At Shanghai, on the 7th instant, the wife of Mr. A. DOS SANTOS, of a Son.

LATEST DATES.

England,	....Jan. 8.	Sydney,	......Jan. 15.
Calcutta,	....Feb. 17.	New Zealand,	...Nov. 1.
Bombay,	....Feb. 18.	Amoy,	.......Mar. 23.
Madras,	....Feb. 15.	Hongkong,	....Mar. 31.
Singapore,	....Mar. 20.	Ningpo,	......April 2.
Penang,	....Mar. 18.	New York,	....Dec. 24.
Batavia,	....Feb. 6.	San Francisco,	Feb. 12.
Manila,	....Mar. 10.	Sdwich. Islands,	Feb. 13.

ON Wednesday afternoon, the P. & O. Company's Steamer *Shanghai*, arrived at Woosung. She left Hongkong on 31st ultimo, but has not brought up the Mail as was expected.

The *Paou Shun*, had gone back to Calcutta.

We regret to hear that the *Emperor of China* is lost, but we rejoice to learn that the crew is saved; we copy the following particulars from the *Hongkong Register* and *Friend of China*:—

The *Far West*, on the 15th February, off the Island of Bouro, fell in with the boats of the *Emperor of China*, from London to Shanghae, which ship was lost three days previous on the Koka reef, in the Banda sea,—took on board Captain Daniels, a passenger, officers, and crew, 21 in all, and landed them at Cajelli in Bouro on the 17th, where after recruiting they would proceed to Amboina, having been informed by the Governor of Bouro, that three men-of-war were lying there; they would probably thence proceed to Batavia. On the 17th instant, spoke the *Brahmin*, off North Bashee, bearing E. by S. 8 leagues, reported 11 days from Macao.—*Hongkong Register*, March 23.

Before going to press on Saturday last, there was a rumour to the effect that the British ship *Emperor of China* was lost whilst on her passage from London to Shanghae; but we were then unable to obtain the particulars. Captain Briard of the American ship *Far West* has since obligingly supplied us with the following information:—

"The *Emperor of China* had made the land before Sundown of the 10th ultimo, and with a steady breeze was steering N.E. by E. ½ E. under all sail, at about six or seven knots an hour, when, at twenty minutes past 12 (midnight) night fine and clear, she struck on a reef, concluded to be the Koka Shoal, although its position on the Chart is placed as thirty miles further to the north of the spot where the accident occurred. The long boat was immediately got out, an anchor taken astern, and every means that nautical skill could devise employed to get the ship clear; but all without avail, and soon afterwards she heeled over to such a degree that it was with much difficulty provisions and water could be got at; enough, however, were secured to serve them for a fortnight; but every thing else was totally lost. After remaining by the Ship till nearly sunset the boats, three in number, had put off about half an hour, when the ill-fated *Emperor* was observed to lurch violently and go down in an instant. The shipwrecked Mariners, with Mr. Lent, a passenger, then steered for the Island of Bouro, which they made on the third day afterwards (about eight in the morning of the 14th) but did not land, taking a departure thence for Amboyna. About 3 in the afternoon of the same day the *Far West* hove in sight, and by 5.30 P.M. all were safely on board that vessel, and made welcome. Capt. Briard being short of water for so many (twenty-one of them) then steered for Cajelli the port of Bouro, and laid off for three days whilst Capt. Daniell of the wrecked ship went on shore. At this place, from the representation of the Dutch Governor, Captain Daniell, Crew, and Passengers determined on remaining for a short time, intending eventually to proceed to Amboyna and thence to Batavia."

The *Emperor of China*, which left London on the 10th of October, is said to have been a well found ship and was the joint property of Captain Daniell and his brother. Captain Briard brought a letter from Captain D. to the British Consul at this port, which has been forwarded to Dr. Bowring, Canton.—*Friend of China*, March 24.

The *Shanghai*, brought passengers—Miss Pickering Clarke, The Bishop of Victoria, Messrs. S. Rawson, W. Davidson, and servant, T. T. Meadows, and servant, Revd. R. D. Jackson, Young-ki, and two servants, Ah-cheong and servant, J. Withington, and servant, T. Sillar, C. J. F. Stuart, and servant. Kow-dwa, deck passenger.

The *Shanghai* will leave this for Hongkong, about the middle or end of next week.

Our latest paper from Hongkong is—*Friend of China* March 31st, with a file from 28th February. *Overland Hongkong Register* 29th March, no others. We have also received per the *Shanghai* Steamer, *Straits Times* to March 16th, *Singapore Free Press* of March 12th, and *Dixson's Hongkong Recorder* of 31st ultimo.

On the 30th ulto.,—Hongkong was visited with a terrific squall,—some buildings were much damaged, but full particulars of casualties had not been ascertained.

CALIFORNIA.—The emigration of this place still continues. Since the 1st January, 6,692 Chinese have sailed for that land of gold, and at present we have 13 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 8,400, now on the berth here, for the conveyance of emigrants—these vessels will take about 4,000 more. It seems likely that we shall have shortly a similar emigration in the direction of Australia: it only requires the return of two or three Chinese with a few hundred dollars to induce their countrymen to go there, and this is not unlikely to happen, as we understand several Chinese have left the California, for the Australian diggings. In our monthly news will be seen the result of the prosecution against Captain Waterman of the *Challenge* and his mate, the former having been fined Drs. 400 and the latter Drs. 100: the crew had been acquitted of the charge of mutiny. So for the present ends a case in which, had the sovereign will of the people been consulted, we should have had two dead men to illustrate the beauties of Lynch law.—*Overland Register*, March 29.

NEW PUBLICATION.—We have to notice a work of more pretentions, than usually issues from our Colonial Press. It is entitled "*The Notions of the Chinese concerning God and Spirits: with an examination of the Defence of an Essay, on the proper rendering of the words Elohim and Theos, into the Chinese Language, by* WILLIAM J. BOONE, D.D., *Missionary Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States to China, by the Revd.* JAMES LEGGE, D.D., *of the London Missionary Society*," and purports to give a particular account of the religious belief of the Chinese. Chinese scholars will doubtless read it with interest. The writer, we imagine, looks less to the approbation of the general public, than that of the particular few who have made China, and its religious concerns, their study.—*Ibid.*

DR. LEGGE contends that the religion of the Chinese is monotheistic, and that Shang-Te is the true God. The character of the subject matter discussed, prevents us from making many extracts, which otherwise we would have done. We only extract the following account of the two principal religious services of China—the Sacrifices offered by the Emperor at the Summer and Winter solstices, which some have contended are offered to the material heavens and to the earth, but the author shews them to be services performed to Shang-Te:—

"The material heaven and earth are the great works of God. They speak to man with different voices, and utter concordant yet various testimony, concerning their Maker. When we consider the heavens, we are filled with awe; we are moved to reverence and honour Him, whose throne they are. When we consider the earth, we are penetrated with a sense of His kindness. Softer feelings enter into the soul, and we are disposed to love Him, who crowneth the year with His goodness. The heavens are to us the representative of the divine majesty; the earth is the representative of the divine care. The former teaches us of God's more than paternal authority; the latter of His more than maternal love. By means of the one and the other, we rise up to Him as maintaining a sovereign rule, and an ever watchful care—as the Being into our service of whom should enter the elements of fear and love, reverence and gratitude. To such a worship the strong instinctive principles of our nature have impelled the Chinese, and they have sought to attain to it, through the sacrifices of the summer and winter solstices. How far they have at any time been successful, the Searcher of the hearts alone knows, but I cannot turn from contemplating their endeavour, without being impressed with the sense of that craving and weakness of our nature, which, seeking to go to God, is yet unable directly to draw near to Him, and is ever searching for media of approach. Very poor are all the media of nature. The Chinese have certainly selected the best of them. But may they soon be displaced by Him, who is the way, as well as the truth and the life, Immanuel, the God-man, the only Mediator!"

We would recommend the study of the work, especially to all the Protestant missionaries in China, and to others who have a taste in seeing a difficult subject handled in a scholarly manner. Roman Catholic missionaries will, we think, also find many things deserving their attention.—*Hongkong Register*, March 16.

We give the following correction of our account of the massacre on board the *Victory*, from the *Singapore Free Press*, of 27th February:—

"Mr. Vagg, the Chief Mate of the barque *Victory*, has requested us to notice what he considers an error, in the account given in the *Hongkong Register* of the 10th instant, of the mutiny of the Chinese Coolies on board that vessel. After stating the murder of Captain Mullens, second mate, cook and one of the seamen, the *Register* goes on to say—"The Chinese *then* armed themselves with the ship's cutlasses, desired the chief mate who was aloft at the time to come on deck, and ordered him to sail for land. Mistrusting their power to regain possession of the vessel, he and the remaining part of the crew navigated the ship as they were ordered. Near to Pulo Ubi, &c." It appears from the statements made at the Police, and from the account of the occurrences which we published in our paper of the 30th ultimo, that the first thing the Chinese did was to make a rush into the cabin and seize the arms and the crew being thus rendered comparatively helpless the Chinese then attacked the Master, &c. The Chinese from the first had all the arms in their possession, and were in such overpowering numbers and kept such a vigilant watch upon the crew, as to put any attempt at regaining possession of the ship out of the question until they quitted her in the Gulf of Siam."
—*Hongkong Register*, March 16.

WE extract the following from the *Hongkong Register*, of 23d March:—

TAKING IT COOLLY.—As a specimen of European coolness, we think the following plundering feat of a soldier at the siege of Allighur worthy of recounting. Colonel Skinner says—"As I was returning to the town I saw a European passing through the avenue with a bag of dollars on his shoulders; he was attacked by two native troopers who sought to deprive him of what he had bought so dearly; when he found that blows would not keep the fellows off, he just took and tore the bag, scattering the cash. The rascals believing their booty thus secure, stooped down to gather up the money, upon which he took his gun, shot the one and bayoneted the other, then coolly taking off his jacket, he fixed a knot upon the sleeves, and filling them with dollars threw them across his shoulders."
—*Madras Spectator.*

No. 4. BRITISH CONSULATE OFFICE,
Shanghae, 6th April, 1852.

NOTIFICATION.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Parliament 6, Geo. IV., Cap. 87, notice is hereby given that a General Meeting of British Residents will be held at the Office of H. B. M.'s Consulate, on *Thursday, the 15th inst.*, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive the accounts of the Church Committee, fill up a vacancy in the Church Trusteeship, and for the transaction of business generally respecting the affairs of the Church.

The accounts will be open for inspection at the Consulate Office from and after the 12th instant.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Consul.

To THE BRITISH COMMUNITY,
Shanghae.

WE have had our attention drawn to a misconception we appear to have fallen into with respect to the extent to which the Consular Ordinance No. 2, of 1852, applies. We are told that it does not at all affect the right of appeal *from* the Consular to the Supreme Court of Hongkong in matters that come within the scope of the laws of England; that it only corrects a misunderstanding that had arisen in the interpretation of Ordinance No. 7, of 1844, clause 3; and transfers the right of revising Consular decisions, upon appeal, in cases of breach of the Treaty or of Consular Regulations, from the Supreme Court, which, it is contended never legally had it, to the Superintendent of Trade, to whom as the representative of the Sovereign, the adjudication of all such cases belongs.

We are bound to confess, that on a more careful perusal of Ordinance No. 2, —this interpretation does seem to be the correct one. Admitting this, however, our objection to it is only in a slight degree abated. The question involves points of great nicety and importance viz: the precise limits of the Sovereign and Judicial powers, and we have neither leisure nor ability to argue it fully. We merely for the present remark that we do not see that anything but good can come from Consular decisions in *all cases* being liable to appeal to the law officers. At present we have that right, however inconsistent it may be with some existing theories, and we therefore strongly oppose its withdrawal.

WE beg to call the attention of our readers to the account of the recent Popish riots at Chusan, contained in the concluding portion of Dr. Macgowan's Note Book. The proceedings there detailed appear to be anything but creditable to the modern Hildebrand and his coadjutors. We have always been taught to consider the emissaries of the Propaganda as eminently noted for their consummate craft and policy, but how the forcible seizure of temples belonging to Heathen, and the wanton desecration of tombs, can be defended even on the ground of policy we are at a loss to conceive. We presume "*Sháwuliôh* Danicourt, by IMPERIAL* appointment, *Fung lah fú* of China" considers it a right worthy object to convert Heathen Temples into Christian Chapels. We agree with him and would rejoice to see every Temple in the Middle Kingdom so metamorphosed. Still it would be well for Bishop Danicourt to remember that in order to achieve this end he has to act upon a people who have not yet arrived at that pitch of Moral *discernment* as to look upon the *end* as justifying the *means*; and that it would be only politic to avoid violently shocking *heathen* prejudices, and proceed by means that will bear *heathen* criticism.

There is another point of view in which we have a strong right of protest against lawless proceedings such as those described by Dr. Macgowan. Some day the ambitious followers of MARY may raise a disturbance not so easily put down, and which may enkindle a war not of lordly threats and proclamations but of real powder and shot, to the very serious derangement of our Commercial Interests, and we do most energetically protest against interests of such real magnitude being perilled for the sake, not of Christianity, but of very unchristian proceedings.

As to *Sháwuliôh* Danicourt's right to style himself "by Imperial appointment *Fung lah fú* of China"—some explanation certainly is necessary—we confess it looks like an assumption we do not care to stigmatise.

Dr. Macgowan has done good service by letting a little light and air upon the proceedings of the Militant Prelate whom we would advise for the future to mind his p.'s and q.'s "For there's a chiel amang ye taking notes and faith he'll prent 'm."

* Or Supreme appointment as we have heard it rendered.—ED. *N.-C.H.*

WE observe in the *Hongkong Register* of the 16th ultimo, some observations on an article derived from its columns of 30th December. We repeat what we then stated, that it was given us through the medium of a correspondent—but at the same time must apologize to the Editor of the *Register*, for not having noticed that the paragraph was derived from its pages. The fact is, that the *Hongkong Register* and *China Mail*, both of them come to hand so irregularly, and frequently, if not mostly, so long after date, that we, on that account, rarely give them a careful perusal, and for the same reason as seldom extract from them. We should be very glad that means were taken to furnish them to us more regularly, for at present we receive them without deriving much benefit from them. We trust, therefore, that the Editor of the *Hongkong Register* will not think we designed any incivility, or unfairness, by giving the extract in question, without noticing the paper from whence it was derived.

IN a late number we briefly adverted to a disturbance which had occurred at the house of one of our Parsee residents, arising out of some mercantile transactions. So far as we have been able to learn, it would appear that one of the Opium brokers had become indebted to the Parsee House in question for upwards of twenty thousand dollars,—the result of a long series of transactions; and the latter party seeing no other means of obtaining repayment took the measure described below for righting himself in part. The Chinese Broker protesting that the Gold in question was the property of other parties, appealed to H. M. Consul, who of course declined adjudicating upon any Opium transaction, and the Chinese have again resorted to their ultimate measure, and proclaimed what we may call "the state of siege," Of course it is not to be supposed that our Parsee countryman can deliver back the Gold or its equivalent in Opium, with no prospect of receiving payment of the sum owing him, nor it is to be expected that the Chinese will tamely submit to having Peter's Gold seized in payment of Paul's debt. If they are in the right we hope they will be firm in maintaining "the state of siege," but we should be sorry to believe that any of our countrymen would yield to such unprincipled measures. One result seems pretty certain, —that all business dealings between the Chinese and most of the Parsees, will be interdicted for a long time to come.

"When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war."

Public Notice—Translated from the Chinese.

WE have heard that in transacting commercial business engagements are entered into by mutual good faith being placed, and in the conduct of trade Orders are drawn up in evidence of the transaction. Now Framjee Dadabhoy of the Keakee Hong under pretence of inviting them to purchase Fifty Chests of Small Cargo (Malwa Opium) succeeded in cheating the firm of Leang-hoh of seventy ingots of Gold. At the time, he granted Orders on the Ying-chang ship (Brig *Mastiff*) at Woosung, for the Cargo to be taken delivery of from thence, but to their astonishment he had secretly communicated with the Captain A-tsiep (Chape?) to take these Orders and tear them up, not delivering the Cargo.

Such fraud as this, being as bad as downright robbery, the firm of Leang-hoh petitioned the Consul to decide the case and deliver back the goods: however he merely obstinately procrastinated in the expectation that they would perforce "swallow it," and Framjee transhipped his Cargo into the *Kai-yuen* and *Shun-kee* ships, in which he concealed it, and declined giving it up.

Therefore we invite all the Merchants of our class to come to a public decision to have no further dealings with the Ying-chang, Kai-yuen, and Shun-kee ships. Fearing lest their large and small foreign Cargo (Patna and Malwa) as well as that which may come on to them by Clippers hereafter, may be again removed into other vessels for sale, such goods on discovery will be confiscated to public use. At the same time we appoint the 12th day of the 2nd moon as the date from which it is incumbent to put a thorough stop to the trade of the Parsee Merchants, that they may be made an example and a warning of. Hereafter we hope all will be firm in adhering to this resolution, and no merchant will through selfishness disobey the public Regulations.

This is specially promulgated for public information, by the Min and Kwang (Fokien and Canton) Merchants.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all the Mercantile Firms for their information. Whereas Framjee, &c., of the Ying-chang ship, under pretence of selling Cargo, having defrauded us at one gulp of seventy Ingots of Gold, and transhipped his Cargo into the Kai-yuen and Shun-kee ships, we already invited an assembly of our class and publicly resolved on fixing a Regulation never to deal any more with the above named vessels.

But now as the southeast wind is likely to bring in vessels presently, the said Parsees will resort to all sorts of devilish schemes, and will no doubt act in collusion with some other vessel to receive their Cargo secretly, and sell it for them. If we do not take the most stringent measures to prevent this, it will be difficult to guarantee that parties hold no further intercourse with them, in violation of the public regulations.

Therefore, besides hiring more than two hundred men to act in conjunction with watch boats to search and apprehend, as also to guard the great Temple at Woosung, we again most earnestly express our hope that every Merchant will abide by the former resolution, so that they (the Parsees) finding it hard to sell their Cargo will be obliged to take it back to their own country, thereby delighting men's hearts.

If any do not act in conformity with the Public Regulations and contrariwise hold secret intercourse with them, their goods will be taken and confiscated to the public, that the same rule may apply to one and all.

This further Notice is Specially promulgated by the Min and Kwang Merchants. (2nd moon, 17th day.)

THE INTERIOR OF CHINA—No. 3.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,—You will confess, I think, upon rising from your mat to day, that to *sleep* à l'Anglaise is much pleasanter than to *Shuy-kiaw*, after the Chinese fashion. Take care, in making your toilette that your Chinese friends do not discover that you are a barbarian, for if they do, you will not be able to pursue your way to the Lakes. Your course will lie northwesterly through a canal about 100 feet wide for the distance of ten *lee* into the *Teen-hú* 澱湖 or *Ripple lake*, a lake of about six *lee* wide; and having many islands. See that little island about 800 feet in circumference, and having a Buddhist temple thereon. It stands, say the people, where once stood the populous district town of *Fúh-tsheen* 福泉 or *Happy Springs*, and which in the times of the *Yuen* dynasty, somewhere between A.D. 1280 and 1333, was swallowed by an earthquake, with all its inhabitants. The people say, and firmly believe, that the island has been formed, on the former site of that unfortunate town, by successive contributions of *straw sandals* from the people. It is only five or six feet above the level of the lake; and the people think that it *never can* be submerged, like the surrounding country. They say, that when all the neighboring lands are under water, this island *floats up* higher than ever. Now, the strong probability is, that by a rise of four feet in the lake,—which may be produced by a typhoon at sea stopping up the outlets for a single day, or even by extraordinary rains for a few days,—all the neighboring lands, being less than four feet above the lake, are submerged, while this little island may stand two feet above the flood. Thus the *miracle* of its floating higher, as the surrounding waters rise, may be just as true as the miraculous story about St. Patrick at the lakes of Killarney, or any other *marvel* that you may have heard of, about any country whatever, since the day when true and *real* miracles ceased.

The waters of the lake called *Teen-hú* are not so clear as those of some of the streams we have already passed. They may be compared to the waters of Pamlico Sound in North Carolina, or of Lake Pontchartrain in Louisiana; and they abound in fish. See what scores of boats are engaged in pursuit of them! and how like their single sail is to the spritsail boats of the west. See the two large *kongs*—like great wine-jars, upon their bows! these are not intended to hold dead Buddhist priests, but to keep alive the fish they take. The people about here don't like to show the fish a hook or a pot, in the *open* lake—that would be too honest a plan of taking them. Yankees and Bahamians may do that kind of business: but Chinese like better to *cheat* the fish into snares; or to *allure* them into nets. But if the fish are too sharp for them, and wont go toward the snares, then all the village will turn out, and beat their *gongs* as if a regiment of barbarians had to be frightened into a fortress; and splash their oars and boathooks more noisily than the people spoken of by Waller the poet in his "Battle of the Summer Islands." Of course the *fish* will thereby be frightened into acquiescence with the wishes of the villagers, and go right into the net and *be caught* without any further trouble.

How numerous the islands about these waters! Had they the fragrance of the cedar and the limeblossom, and were the waters pure and transparent; and were the mud transformed into white sandstone; and were there grottoes and caverns, even Tom Moore might find faerys and sprites here, and a calabash tree beneath whose branches to rest and sing of Summer. But, alas! though the islands are numerous, they are low and *flat*, and no *flowers* perennial *scent* the gale. See! they have nothing but wheat. How merciful a provision for the wants of man's nature! His physical existence is provided for. But alas! for the intellectual and the immortal part of man: how great the dearth! Even the isles that will not provide proper space for the dwelling of man, are put under cultivation, and made to yield bread for his sustenance. The Isles are now wheat-fields on every side; and in the month of May this crop will be succeeded by rice; and then the rice-fields will be irrigated by the peculiar Chinese contrivance resembling the chain-pump, but worked by the feet, like a

West India treadmill. The marginal bank of a foot or two around the isles, will make them retain the waters raised from the lake till the rice is in the ear, and the rolling year thus bring her two-fold crop into the garner.

How numerous, too, the hamlets, villages and towns! The fear of ghosts makes the people huddle together. Here is a cluster of tens of families—there is a collection of a few hundreds—on the right, see, there are thousands of dwellings—on the left, look, there are tens of thousands of human beings. Will these ever enjoy the benefits of *Western* civilization? Will they *ever* enjoy the comforts, consolations, present and eternal benefits of Christianity? Yes! they assuredly will, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it. But western nations are *delaying* the day. They might have adopted a policy by which the gospel might even *now* be doing its work: but they *virtually proscribed* that gospel, by failing to demand that it shall have free course through the *whole* Chinese empire.

But we have seen enough of *Teen-hu!* There are other lakes ahead. Come let us enter this small creek, and cross the *lake* called *Tá-whá-yeong* 大化洋, or *Overflowing Lake:* at the crossingpoint here it is only some six *lee* in width. Well, that's over. Now, see that large town there on the left. That's *Kin-seh* 金澤 or *Golden-Marsh* town. Let us sail along the creek by the right of the town. That contrivance there, across the mouth of the creek, near the entrance to the town, is a *gateway*, made of two sunken wharves, one on either side, with long spars stretching across. That's the best contrivance the people can make for closing up the town at night, and keeping out the lake pirates. It's well for those towns that Chinese pirates do not know how to handle a saw: for if they did, they might carry away the town, gate and all.

The town of *Kin-seh*, you may perceive, presents more than the usual number of temples. There cannot be less than 20,000 people;—for, see, there are more than 2,000 houses; and Chinese houses, you know, generally contain more than ten people; not unfrequently you can find twenty souls in a house. The first bridge you pass under here, is a plain one, with horizontal slabs of stone, about thirty feet in length, on pillars thirty feet high. The second is a handsome granite one with three arches.

Now, let us cross the *Seih-lok-yeong* 雪落洋 or *Snow-falling-river:* here it is only six *lee* wide. That village of about 500 houses on the left hand, is called *Peh-dong-wán.* Now, sit down and rest yourself for half an hour. See, there on the left is a village of some hundred houses, and along the narrow creek we are now entering see how the hamlets rise on either side. See now how much higher the lands have become: they are here five or six feet above the level of the waters. Still, it is level as the surface of a lake, except where here and there a grave-mound breaks the even surface: and every foot of that level plain is laid under its crop of wheat or beans.

Look at your watch, Mr. Editor, and see, it's just two o'clock. We are sailing in a Westerly direction. Look around you and see how the villages of a few hundred houses rise up. Look ahead there! about twenty miles, and see those lofty *hills* that skirt the horizon. These are the *Tshiúng-lúng-shán* 穹窿山 or *Heaven-meeting-hills*, six miles to the North-west of the city of *Súchau.* But, don't be impatient; though "Heaven is above, and *Súchau* and *Hángchau* below," you won't see either of them to-night.

Turn your head to the right. See, there's the grave of a mandarin, having three of the *pai-fong* or *monumental gateways.* What a fine grove of the *súng* and the *peh*—the *pine* and the *cypress.* Look to the north side of the lot. There's the hall containing the *shin-chú pai* 神主牌 or *spirit tablets.* How well the building is kept! How deep the filial piety of that man's *descendants!* Four times every year they come here to worship the *spirits of their deceased ancestors!* But, alas, to the God who made them they never bow down. The *great* root and *ancestor* of all being they reverence not,—nor do they know that He *should* receive men's homage.

Now, my dear Mr. Editor, sit down; you must be fatigued with looking at cities and towns, and villages and hamlets, and millions of dirty Chinese; and wheat and bean fields, and islands and lakes; and distant hills shaped something like the cup of Tantalus; and grave-mounds and fishing-boats; and monumental gateways and tall bridges. Do, Mr. Editor, be seated, take up your chopsticks and eat *this* bowl of rice. I won't say *chih-fán*, as the Chinese do. Don't mind *the lack of salt* in it. It is only a bowl of *plain* rice. When you have eaten this, I'll give you a little slice of *fish* that's been boiled in *oil.* When you go into the *interior* of China, you must not expect mutton or porkballs till you get to *Tung-ting-shán* on the *Tai-hú*—the *Hill* of *Halls* and *Caverns* on the *Great Lake.*

I don't like to interrupt you, Mr. Editor, while you are eating. But, look there! see that boat-load of women passing by the bows of our boat. Look, how industriously they are picking clean that cotton. They are steering westwardly, and must be going to the town of *T'húng-lee*, to sell their cotton and buy provisions. *T'húng-lee* is south of *Súchau* forty *lee*, and the population is about 50,000 souls. Would it not be well to have ten clergymen among them? they would find plenty of work with five thousand to a man.

You enjoy that *fish* boiled in *oil*, do you, Mr. Editor? but you must not ask me whether the man who cooked it had either itch or leprosy. If I should reply to your questions respecting the cleanliness of the mode of preparation, I might spoil a good dinner for you.

Put by your bowl and chopsticks, for it is now a quarter past three o'clock, and we are crossing the river called *Sán-peh-dong.* Our boat is now steering a little west of north. There on the right is a village of a few hundred houses. See the scores of boats of various sizes, from the little one of less than a ton to the large ones of more than a hundred tons. See how they wind in every direction. Is'nt the land hereabouts just like the American flag—all cut up into *stars* and *stripes;* or like the Union Jack—divided into tri-*angles.* Stretch your vision to *strip* beyond strip, and, every mile, you can see the tall sails of the boats as they wend their way to and from every point of the compass. Hard work to scull up this narrow stream against the wind. Look out ahead there! Why there's a full *mile* of *junks* booming down upon us—and all of them deeply laden with rice from Suchau, for the Emperor's granaries at Pehkin. That's the way the *Tartars* get their taxes out of the poor *Chinese.* Every *five* bushels of rice they can raise on their lands pays the emperor *one* bushel. That is, a *mow* of land will produce, if the season be good, and the land well manured, two-and-a-half hundred weight—and the tax on a *mow* of land is equivalent to half a hundred weight of rice. See the junks follow one another in an unbroken chain, at the distance of only twenty or thirty feet asunder: and they pass by us within a few feet. With this fair wind *they* will get to Shanghai to-morrow, and be ready to trans-ship their rice to the large *sea* junks that carry the grain from Shanghai around the promontory of *Shántúng* and up the Gulf of *Pehchéli* to *Tien-tshing*, where it will again be transferred to smaller vessels and carried by the canal 360 *lee* to *Pehkin*, the capital of the Empire.

'Tis now five o'clock in the afternoon, and the *temple* we are passing is called *Lók-lee-ngán*, because it is six *lee* from the *Peh-dong* river, which we crossed nearly two hours ago. Slow progress that. Look in, and you now can see the idols of the temple.

The sun is now setting, and *Sing-hú* or *New-lake* is only about a *lee* ahead: but, lest the pirates should "relieve us of our baggage, or send us fishing in the waters of the lake, let us stop here at this village, called *Shiá-kiá-bá*, for the night. We have made to-day only about 70 *lee*, or 23 miles in a *direct* line—though our windings would increase the distance considerably. There are only about fifty families—perhaps 500 people in the village: so, as there is nothing more worth calling you to see, I will bid you an affectionate good night.

O. P. Q.

PIRACIES, RIOTS, AND LYNCH LAW AT NINGPO.

(From Dr. Maccowan's Note Book.)

(Concluded from No. 88.)

This proclamation,* does not appear to have given satisfaction, to the other party. Nor could it be well expected that the "Right Reverend Father" would so easily part with temples procured at much personal risk and trouble. Let us hear the Prefect's next proclamation, and observe how this difficulty was met;—

"*Wang* issues this perspicuous proclamation, to tranquillize people's minds respecting the quarrels between the people of the villages, and those of the Roman Catholic chapels. I have examined this matter, in connection with the Governor's deputy, and French Consul Montigny. The Consul has apprized the religionists, who may trouble or injure the people, that they shall be sent to me from the chapels for trial and punishment, and if they terrify people out of money, the affair shall be strictly examined and the money returned. The bishop has investigated the case of the desecration of the priest's grave, and reprimanded the authors and sent them off the island. Bishop Danicourt, and Consul Montigny, have appointed men to restore the tomb.

"Although written agreements have been given by you the people of *Yenchang*, and *Pehchang* villages, with their temples to the Roman Catholics, I will, nevertheless, have them returned to you if you are still unwilling to let them remain in their possession. But the *improvements made on the chapels shall be estimated, and given to them.* If hereafter the members of this sect, dare to rely on its power and influence, and create disturbances, you may came and inform me of it, or, *go to Ningpo, and tell the bishop, who will punish them rigorously.* You are not to take up disputes and quarrels yourselves. Reparation must be made for injuries which they have already received. Moreover let the leader be apprehended and brought before me, which pertains to justice. It is necessary that this matter should be quickly cleared up, to enable the Consul to send an early reply to the Minister of the Great French Nation, residing at Canton, that the two States may not lose their peaceful relations. And for this purpose, I issue this proclamation to you people, that with one accord you yield implicit obedience. Your great officers are anxiously striving to harmonise Chinese and Foreigners, whether they have become members of this sect or not. All of you are to rely upon reason, and not on violence."

Nothing was said publicly respecting the desecration of the grave and corpse of the late bishop, but for what reason it is not easy to conjecture. By requiring the people to pay for the repairs and improvements made on the buildings taken from them, it is probable that these so far from reverting to their owners, will remain as they now are, and that too, under legal sanction.

Observe, the progress of priestly encroachment as manifested in the document given above. By what means a Chinese Magistrate was induced, to make his countrymen amenable to papal laws, we cannot know; though it were well worth knowing. It has long been notorious that Romish priests, excercised judicial functions in this part of China, but hitherto it has been, it is supposed, in defiance to civil authority. Happily, the power, thus assumed or conferred, promises to be exercised with goodness and wisdom, and as we have given place to documents issued by authorities appointed by the Peking Cabinet, let us hear what the new power, delegated by the Vatican, promulgates, touching the same grave questions:—

"*Shówulióh* Danicourt, by Imperial appointment, *Fung lah fú* of China, Bishop, and Regulator of Religion, in the Province of Chehkiang;—Issues this proclamation to all included in the Religion. A careful examination of the intentions of the Lord of Heaven in establishing his sacred religion shows, that it was for the reformation and perfecting of mankind; that its members should strive to save and to love men. Moreover, its laws strictly require, respect and obedience to the emperor and rulers, and a careful observance of the laws of the land, where these do not lead to sin against God, or to disobedience of the commandments of the Church. Now it appears, that members of the religion and the learners thereof have not kept the laws, and, relying on its influence have been wicked, causing those without to contemn and hate our faith, and on which account, God has permitted these calamities as a caution. Contemplating these things, Our hearts are excessively pained, and Our tears flow in consequence. We experience favor from that great officer, the Consul of France, whose heart is eager to protect our holy religion, and who is kind towards its professors, as is everywhere known. With him, We shall strictly examine the transgressing members, inform the officers that they may be punished according to their offences, by which all may hereafter know, that Our religion does not tolerate bad men, who transgress morality and break the laws. There are hired servants in our chapel, from other places, who have been acting improperly at Tinghai, whom I have sent away. Henceforth, members of Our religion whether high or low, who act disorderly, shall not only receive no shelter from Me or the Assistants, but, we shall immediately inform the local officers against them. Let all sincerely keep this in mind. It is not just that the conduct of bad men, should involve good ones in calamity. I have come here to deliberate with the Consul and Chinese officers, and amongst us there is a concurrence of opinion: that our conscientious and respectable members, on receiving any injury, should appeal to the local officers for justice. The officers will see that you are treated equitably and will protect you, that you receive no damage at the hands of evil men. You must act sincerely, and not slight the three following rules, which I write for your guidance:—

"*First.* Let the heads of each village inquire into the conduct of members, and if they know of any thing unfavorable or hear the like from others, they are to report it to me.

"*Second.* Hereafter, if chapels are to be established, it is necessary that the head men of the place agree on the presentation of the temple for that purpose. And before receiving it, there must first be a proclamation issued to that effect by the magistrate.

"*Third.* None of our Catechists shall enter the courts, unless, with permission from Us, and they are not to usurp authority over the people. All who disobey shall certainly be condignly punished. Henceforth let each one yield trembling obedience. Do not oppose these Special Commands."

There is much to commend in the foregoing document, and nothing to censure, though exception might be taken to the including the commands of the religion, or church, with those of God in the same category, when laying down rules for subjects or citizens, as their accordance is not perfectly obvious to all minds. There are not wanting indeed, persons versed in history, who assert that the religion of Rome has a political tinge, and if so, a conscientious Chinese Roman Catholic must, sometimes, be sadly perplexed, when for instance, he discovers that the laws of the Son of Heaven, those of the vicegerent of the Almighty, and those of God himself are all at variance.

It may be remarked that provision appears to have been made for procuring more temples; and if the consent of some of the leading men can be obtained, unanimity is of little consequence, a proclamation is easily procurable from almost any magistrate for a trifling douceur in the form of a few "foreign biscuits," as dollars are termed, which, it must be confessed is infinitely better than invading the island at the head of armed Portuguese, and with the aid of such iconoclasts, converting temples into chapels.

What the right reverend father means to imply, by the designation *Fung lah fú*, which literally rendered signifies the officer of abounding delight, is by no means clear. Nor is it easy to conjecture whence he derives the designation of *Imperial*,—a term which carries great weight in China. If it be premised that no member of the sacerdotal hierarchy ever did, or ever could, perpetrate a pious fraud, it will be difficult to come at the truth in this matter. Surely it is not derived from, the Neveu de son Oncle, for he has not yet been forcibly invested with the purple; and certainly the immaculate Pio Nono never bestows such titles, if then, it did not come from Above, where could it have come from?

Our latest intelligence from Chusan, states, that proclamations had failed to tranquillize some of the refractory denizens of Tinghai, and that the Prefect was compelled to have recourse to the bamboo. It was applied in the usual manner on a party which had assailed his worship, whilst passing the street in a sedan, they not only failed in beating him, but were captured by his attendants. Numberless petitions have been presented to the Yamun, protesting against the concessions made to the Romanists, and considerable discontent exists, owing to the banishment from the island of some Fohkien priests, champions of the popular cause.

Governor Chang, it is said, returned to the provincial capital, in a sulky mood, everything seemed at sevens and eights, as the Chinese phrase has it, and he was conscious that he had gained no laurels. His excellency's repugnance to foreigners, and their religion was notorious, but whether the travesty of Christianity which he saw, induced him to entertain more favourable views regarding us and our religion, is a question.

In giving publicity to the occurrences narrated above, the writer has been actuated by no unkind feelings, he has never even had the pleasure of meeting his neighbor the prelate whose conduct gave rise to them: Nor has illiberality prompted it, for he professes an earth-wide Catholicism; but the proceedings have been exposed, and rebuked solely to check their recurrence, and, it is hoped, that the effect will be salutary, as the methods of proselyting hitherto pursued at Chusan, and Ningpo, have been inimical to every good cause, and derogatory to the foreign character, and the Christian name.

The occasion appears a fit one for animadverting on the conduct of the Romish priesthood generally in China. So far as they labor to enlighten and elevate the natives, every good man will bid them God speed; but when they turn aside, and defame men who are professedly devoted to the same noble purposes, doubts arise respecting their goodness and wisdom, however much their zeal may excite our admiration. Secrecy is so strictly observed as regards their proceedings in China, that definite information can seldom be obtained, there exists, however, abundant evidence that the sentiments expressed by Count de Bési, Lord Bishop of Shanghai in a Chinese proclamation, are common to the apostolic order in China generally. This proclamation, (a translation of which as well as the original may be seen in the *Chinese Repository* for 1847) enjoins upon the members of the church and upon all others, the duty either of burning all books they can find, which Protestant Missionaries have issued, or, what amounts to the same thing, of delivering them up to the "Spiritual fathers." These commands are religiously obeyed; an illustration of this was afforded, not long since, on a large scale, When H. B. M.'s Steamer *Reynard*, went to the Pei-ho near Peking, some one on board took packages of Sacred Scriptures, and other books, which were left there for distribution, unhappily they fell into the hands of the native Christians, who made a bonfire of the whole collection. Translations of the Sacred Scriptures, works on morals, and science, are prepared with much trouble and published at great expense, and whatever their defects certainly merit a better fate, at least until these Right Reverend Fathers prepare others. Were they to translate the Scriptures according to the ability God has given them, Christians generally would gladly aid in their distribution, and if they care to enlighten the Chinese by works on science, they will in that department receive the hearty co-operation of all men. But the promulgation of such a merciless *Index Expurgatorius*, in the present state of China, seems rather premature, and, moreover, it is a species of despotism to which the Chinese mind is wholly unaccustomed, nor will these people generally comply with such demands, until priestcraft reduces them far below their present abject position.

To return to the Apostolic and Holy Roman Catholic proclamation, where besides denouncing the Sacred Scriptures, and books on religion and science, as being "corrupt and obscene works of the devil;" the poor Chinaman who accepts, and the reprobate foreigner who distributes, them are alike pronounced "children of the devil, and consigned to the torments of hell!!"

Holy Fathers! Do suffer a word of expostulation. Why so economical of catholicism? Waving any objections which might be started as to the legality, of sending your Protestant brethren so summarily to the devil; let me ask, if it could not be done with less ostentation, and without calling the attention of the people of the Middle Kingdom to the transaction? If, you are thus explicit and unreserved before the world, what, one naturally inquires, is the nature of the homilies, addressed to the sons and daughters of China, in the confessional recesses? As regards the latter class of neophytes, the absolute purity which in every age and in all lands history accords to you, is a sufficient guarantee as to the character of your whisperings in their ears, but judging from the animus of the foregoing document, your aim is not to improve their manners, and ennoble their minds, and your teachings will not make them better members of society. If our Roman Catholic brethen in the interior, are thus instructed, and if they carry out their principles after the style of the Chusan converts, and their spiritual leader, what wonder is it that their necks are sometimes wrung, or that occasionally some luckless head is taken off? It is well, that the very catholic process of roasting the contumacious alive, has not been adopted by these ignorant heathen, or it is to be feared the country would often prove too hot for them.

Let me exhort you, Holy Fathers, to relinquish book burning, and in your denunciations of heretics to affect a little suavity. Do not set yourselves in opposition to the circulation of the Bible, nor to the dissemination of works on science, amongst the Chinese. Both, are designed of God, for the enlightenment and elevation of our race, and are worthy your profound consideration. Until you pursue a more liberal and genuine apostolic course, the assertion which the immortal author of *les Lettres* on Provincials, wrote respecting your predecessors, will be applicable to you. "Know then," said the learned and truly Catholic Pascal, writing of the Jesuits of his day, "that their object is not the corruption of morals—that is not their design, but as little is it their sole aim to *reform* them—that would be bad policy."

** Given in our last number.—Ed. N.-C. H.*

The Army of the Chinese Empire: its two great divisions, the Bannermen or National Guard, and the Green Standard or Provincial Troops; their organization, locations, pay, condition, &c.

By T. F. Wade.

(From the Chinese Repository.)

(Continued from No. 88.)

The Sui-yuen garrison detaches a *tsoling* and *hiáu-ki kiáu* with 50 Bannermen to Ulíásutai and Kobdo, which are farther garrisoned by 240 troops of the Green Standard from Siuen-hwá and Tátung. These come under the command of the *tsing pien tso-fú tsiángkiun* of Kúrun, the general appointed to observe the trade at Kiakhta and intercourse across the Russian frontiers, who I do not find to have any other troops under him, although he has authority over the Tá-sang of the Tangnu tribes in Urianghai, Altai, and Altai Nor, who are under the *tsántsán* of Kobdo, within whose jurisdiction there are also the Chaksin, Mingat, and Eluths of that region.

In Shántung the two Banner garrisons, Tsingchau and Teh chau are within 600 *li* of each other. Those of Kiángning fú (Nanking), and King-k'au in Kiangsú, are only separated by the river, or a branch of it. In Chehkiang, we find at Chapú the strongest of the few marine stations of Bannermen in the Empire. But 50, however, of its ranks are described as *shwui-shau ping*, 'nautical soldiers'; the greater number are classed under the same names as the land garrison. Fuhchau is the head quarters of a land and marine force; the latter being all, except the *lingtsui*, Hankiun. The *tsiángkiun* of Fuhchau is by a little the best paid in China Proper. Canton has also a double establishment; more than half of the land force of which is composed of Hankiun; and in its marine, 100 men are returned as *fú-kung ping*, 'soldiers to assist as artificers.' The *tsiángkiun* of Fuhchau and Kwangchau have joint command with the *títuh* over the *Luhying* troops. In Sz'chuen, the *tsiángkiun* has a division of them under his sole command, in addition to his Bannermen. The next provincial Ba[illegible] on the list is at Kingchau in Húpeh, [illegible] 800 *li* distant from Wú-chang fú, the capital, in which, however, there are no troops of the Banner. The largest body of these, at any one point, is at Si-ngan, the capital of Shensí; the greatest number in any one region is found in the adjoining province of Kansuh, the wide extent of which is observed by an army of some 11,000 fighting men. The *tsiángkiun* of these is stationed at Ninghia; the Chwangliang command is merged by the Inquiry, in the force under that general. I have thought it better to distinguish his command as that of Kansuh East. In Kansuh West, the general in chief is a *tútung* stationed at Urumtsi, or Tih-hwa chau, where he possesses a share of authority over the *Luhying* soldiery under the títuh of Urumtsi, or Kansuh West, like the *tsiáng-kiun* at Fuhchau and Canton. Urumtsi is the westernmost frontier post of the Banner in China Proper; east of it at some distance lies Kúching, the Old City, otherwise known as Fan-yuen ching. These lie north of the Tengkiri or Celestial Mts., as they run east; in the country south of these, between them and the Desert is Túrfan, on the borders of the prefecture of Chensí fú, or Barkoul; to the south of which city is Palikwan, or Hwui-ning ching. At Túrfan and Hamí, close to Barkoul, are two Mohammedan tribes, of whom more anon. The Urumtsi, Kúching, and Palikwan garrisons, as well as the Luhying of Kansuh West, detach largely to the Ilí command. The strength of this will be seen in the Table.

These troops lie in the Northern Circuit of Ilí, in and about the capital city of Hwui-yuen, or Kuldsha; and give no detachment save one of 1300 men under a *hiehling* to the distant province of Tarbagataí, in which there are also 1000 *tuntien*, colonists enlisted to bring waste lands into cultivation from the *Luhying* commands of Ninghia, Kan chau, and Suh chau in Kansuh. These last are placed under the officers of the garrison, and relieved every five years.

(To be continued).

Important Mercantile Law Case.—On the 27th instant, the validity of the sale of the *Erin's* Opium in Singapore, was tried before the Acting Chief Justice, and a special jury, when the law and facts of the case clearly proving that there was no necessity for such a sale, and that the Opium in question should have been sent on to its port of destination, Hongkong, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiffs with Drs. 10,241 and one month's interest at 9 per cent. As this case is exactly the same as that of all others where the Opium damaged in the *Erin* was sold in Singapore, we suppose the P. & O. Company will pay the owners of the Opium in conformity with the decision.—*Overland Hongkong Register*, March 29.

Hongkong was visited with a terrific squall a few minutes before four yesterday morning. From 29° 71' at 6 p.m., of the day previous the Barometer went down as low as 29° 56'—being ten lines lower than it has ever been registered here in either March or April—the Thermometer from 67° going up to 70°. At day-light of Monday it blew fresh from the Eastward, weather dull, thick, and drizzly—in the course of the day the breeze, first falling light, came out from the Southward and Westward, with continued, heavy rain, thunder and lightning, this continued, with occasional lulls, until about 3.30 a.m. yesterday, when the great fall of the mercury spoken of, and incessant lightning in the north-west quarter of the heavens, gave signal that something was coming. H. M. Str. *Sphynx*, at single anchor of the Naval Stores, was riding quietly to the flood (just high water) when the squall took her from the Eastward—(the lightning was so vivid that it was all as plain as noon-day)—within five minutes the wind shifted round to South-west, and for a short time had all the force of a hurricane. Swinging head on to it, the *Sphynx* must have dragged her anchor over the ground, for half a mile or more up the harbour, at a great rate—and several small craft could be seen ranging about in shore. A Stable opposite our Office (California shingle construction) was lifted up, board walls and roof, and carried over a rock as high as itself, some seventy or eighty feet, and there, striking against the hill side, went into small fragments—a range of new buildings close by being almost wholly untiled. Before going to press we fear that we shall hear of other casualties, and only trust that they may not be of greater import. Within half an hour after the commencement the Barometer went up to 29° 70' again; wind continuing at Westward, moderate—say force 3 to 4—Thunder, Lightning and Rain, however, was the order of the whole of yesterday fore-noon. Of the latter no less than five inches fell within twenty-four hours.—*Friend of China*, March 31.

We copy the following from the *China Mail*, of 26th Feby.:—

Screw *versus* Paddle.—An interesting experiment took place the other day, at Copenhagen, between two steam-vessels of equal size, 800 tons and 260 horse-powers. Each vessel's engine was by Maudslay, of London. The *Holgerdansker* (paddle), carrying two 60-pounders and six 24's; and the *Thor* (screw), carrying fourteen 32's, were lashed stern to stern, when the *Thor* towed the paddle at the rate of 2.8-10ths knots per hour through the water, in spite of the full power applied to her paddles. Being disconnected, they were then tried against a strong breeze, when the screw again had the advantage over the paddle; but when they were put before the wind (no sails set) the paddle had the advantage over the screw to the same extent. Both vessels were of similar model, the paddle being a little longer, narrower, and sharper than the other. Both had their armaments, as above, and a full complement of coals on board; the paddle drawing 13 feet 3 inches aft and 12 feet forward; screw, 15 feet 6 inches aft and 14 feet forward. The above is a convincing proof, added to the trial made some time ago between the *Rattler* and *Basilisk*, that the screw is, for all practical purposes, a better application of power than the paddle; nor is it too much to suppose that ere long it will entirely supersede the latter for ocean steam navigation.—*Liverpool Albion*.

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Katharine Sharer*, from Whampoa:—

Sugar,	4,761 piculs.
Sea Weed,	692 bags.
Ginghams,	2 cases.
Long Ells,	12 bales.
Velvets,	7 cases.
Dyed Cottons,	10 ,,
Sandalwood,	287 piculs.
Prussian Blue,	155 cases.
Dried Fruits,	150 ,,
Medicine,	5 ,,
Dried Fish,	10 ,,
Gum,	50 ,,
White Lead,	500 kegs.
Cassia,	2 cases.
Paper,	5 ,,
Honey Seed,	10 ,,
Camphor,	2 ,,
Planks,	1,571
Matting,	210 bundles.
Personal Stores,	206 pkgs.
Figured Cottons,	5 bales.
Camlets,	2 ,,

Per *Shanghai*, from Hongkong:—
Woollens, ...492 pieces=1,768 changs.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

April 2, Duke of Richmond, *for* London.
4, Minna, (Am.) ,, Hongkong.
5, Ruby, ,, Sydney.
8, Reindeer, (Hw.) ,, San Francisco.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Celestial, and Sophie.
Liverpool.—Balmoral, Champion, and Sir Henry Pottinger.
Bombay.—Ariœnis, Kerata Roodin, and Lanrick.
Singapore.—British Sovereign, Nonpareil, and Thomasine.
Hongkong.—Audax, Ious, Island Queen, and Nymph.

MARKET PRICES.—CURRENT RATES.

Shanhai, April 10th, 1852.

Fresh Beef, ...16-lb. per Dollar, 18-lb. to Shipping.
,, Mutton, ...12-lb. .. do. .. 12-lb. .. do.
,, Veal, ...12-lb. .. do. .. 12-lb. .. do.
,, Pork, ...12-lb. .. do. .. 12-lb. .. do.
Fowls, ...95 to 100 cash per Shanghai Catty.
Ducks, ...100 cash .... do. .. do.
Geese, ...Drs. 1 to 1.25 each.
Pigeons, ...100 cash each.
Fresh Fish, ...60 to 90 cash per Catty.
Salt Fish, ...80 to 100 cash .. do.
Fresh Eggs, ...6 cash each.
Vegetables, assorted, ...10 to 28 cash per Catty.
Fruits, assorted, ...50 to 85 cash .. do.
Yams, ...28 cash .. do.
Walnuts, ...80 cash .. do.
Dates, best, ...120 cash .. do.
Chinese Hams, best, ...18 cents .. do.
Rates of Exchange per Shanghai Dollar 1,500 good copper cash and 1,520 common do.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

(Since last departure of the Mail.)

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Mar.20	Audax	B. schr	151	Glover	Hongkong	Mar. 4	Opium	J. Matheson & Co.
,, 21	Palmetto	A. bark	282	Potter	San Francisco	Dec. 31	Ballast	Russell & Co.
,, 24	Nymph	B. schr	106	Wilson	Hongkong	Mar. 7	Opium	Dent, Beale & Co.
,, 25	Old England	B. ship	502	Eves	Liverpool	Oct. 24	General	Shaw, Bland & Co.
,, 27	Geelong	B. bark	392	Barr	London	Nov.27	General	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
,, 28	Minna	A. schr	299	Potter	Hongkong	Mar.11	Opium	Russell and Co.
,, 28	Andes	A. ship	449	Thayer	Manila	Mar. 7	Sundries	Russell and Co.
Apr. 1	Katharine Sharer	B. bark	512	Taylor	Hongkong	Mar.11	Sundries	Smith, King & Co.
,, 7	Shanghai	B. str.	700	Christian	Hongkong	Mar.31	Opium	P. & O. Co.'s Agents.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Mar.22	Audax	B. schr	151	Glover	Hongkong	Treasure	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 22	Mangosteen	B. bark	383	Homen	Cowes for Or.	Tea, &c.	Turner & Co.
,, 27	Nymph	B. schr	106	Wilson	Hongkong	Treasure	Dent, Beale & Co.
,, 27	Duke of Richmond	B. bark	470	Barclay	London	Tea, &c.	Smith, King & Co.
,, 29	Reindeer	Hw. bg	161	Morrison	San Francisco	Sundries	Wolcott, Bates & Co.
,, 29	Ruby	B. bark	443	Ellerby	Sydney	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Apr. 3	Minna	A. schr	299	Potter	Hongkong	Treasure	Russell & Co.
,, 10	Old England	B. ship	502	Eves	Liverpool	Tea, &c.	Shaw, Bland & Co.

PASSENGERS—Per *Reindeer*, Mr. J. Hooper.—Per *Minna*, Mr. and Mrs. Fearon and family, and Mr. P. Loureiro, Jr.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Andes	602	Mar.28	A. ship	449	Thayer	Russell & Co.	New York	Early
Geelong	623	Mar.27	B. bark	392	Barr	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	Early
Katharine Sharer	624	Apr. 1	B. bark	512	Taylor	Smith, King & Co.	London	Early
Palmetto	200	Mar.21	A. bark	282	Potter	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	Early
Shanghai	625	Apr. 7	B. str.	700	Christian	P. & O. Co.'s Agents.	Hongkong	17th inst.
Solide	4	Mar. 3	H. brig	238	Beyer	Smith, King & Co.	Hongkong	Early

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Agnes	Woosung	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Clown	,,	B. brig	152	D'Bussché	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	,,	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale & Co.
Folkstone	,,	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Marden	,,	B. bark	236	Chape	Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy & Co.
Mastiff	,,	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	,,	B. schr.	110	*Repairing*	Thomas Lacy.
Science	,,	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	,,	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
Swallow	,,	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William	,,	B. brig	130	*Hospital*	Dr. Irons.
William the IV	,,	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	Lindsay & Co.
William Hughes	,,	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1844-45,	......	......	......	......	3,036,803	......	......	......	......	......	......	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	163,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,394	1,383,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,106	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	......	11,849,637	600,472	393,001	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,443	312,409	1,355,012	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,798	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	......	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	......	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	......	137,002	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Seasons	Congou and Souchong.	H. Muey and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636	......	......	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	......
Year 1848-49,	614,548	......	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	......	......	1,6[illegible]9	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	354,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,7[illegible]9	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO 30th JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	50	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323
United States,	20	3,690,095	&	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,795,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Australia,	8	551,000	60,330	1,300	600	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,300	......	12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300	......
Coastwise,	21	1,694,969	13,310	18,512	......	1,726,791	99,690	204,403	29,900	250,130	38,100	11,370	633,593	2,360,384	1,670
California,	4	39,600	&	......	......	39,600	......	400	16,200	89,600	43,700	7,000	156,900	196,500	......
	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	4,439,353	1,451,798	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the Continent of Europe, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus, Lively*, and *Pondicherry*.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	......	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	......	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	......	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	......	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	......	......	7[illegible],694	321,499	......	......	916,369	7,664,192	......	......	......	......	......	1,184,634	......	6,861,386	......
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	......	......	150,097	......	......	220,580	117,183	......	......	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	......	314,946	......	1,094

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Cases	Silk Piculs	Nankeens	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales
July Total—In 10 Vessels,																5,004,425	2,923					145
Aug. ,, —In 9 ,,																3,264,832	2,870			1 box	3 pkgs.	6
Sept. ,, —In 8 ,,																3,612,389	1,196				7½ pcls.	
Oct. ,, —In 11 ,,																4,880,027	2,850					95
Nov. ,, —In 7 ,,																3,112,493	2,396		13			41
Dec. ,, —In 5 ,,																2,510,176	1,025	4				19
Jan. 15	Eliza..	253	London													193,568	252					
,, 25	Prescott,	279	Liverpool													180,000				2 cases	7 cases	
,, 28	Joshua Bates,	620	Liverpool													385,578	694				12 cases	
Feb. 21	Heber,	434	London													524,300	169					
,, 24	Cathaya,	407	London													486,000						
Mar. 12	Pedlar, (for order	193	Falmouth													163,405						
,, 13	India,	573	London													488,866			183.74			
,, 17	John Bright,	591	London													231,700	654					238
,, 22	Mangosteen,	383	Cowes f.O													344,940						

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou and Souchong	Oolong	Sorts	Total Black.	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk Pieces	Silk Cases	Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods.
Augt. Total—In 3 Vessels,				429,900	......	60,600	490,500	74,100	81,800	70,000	549,100	77,700	147,100	999,800	1,490,300				
Sept. ,, —In 4 ,,				280,400	13,500	......	293,900	120,300	175,100	87,100	1,251,900	214,200	306,500	2,154,300	2,448,200				
Oct. ,, —In 5 ,,				515,700	127,600	300	643,600	257,300	277,100	126,700	1,400,400	189,800	274,400	3,525,800	3,169,400	1,150	70		
Nov. ,, —In 6 ,,															3,351,400		83	11.94	
Dec. ,, —In 6 ,,															3,423,913			15.99	
Jany. 7	Stephen Lurman	453	New York	139,000			139,000	86,900	54,300	16,500	230,300	14,300	49,800	452,100	591,100				
,, 21	Raduga (vià Batavia	586	Boston	36,800			36,800	25,500	41,000	9,500	14,500			90,500	127,300				
,, 25	Gallego,	585	New York												400,600				
,, 31	Adelaide,	372	New York												408,600				
Feb. 4	Oriental,	470	Boston												518,700				
,, 19	Mandarin,	776	New York												726,800	1,825		17.60	
,, 19	Sea Witch,	907	New York												185,000				

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
Sep. Total—In 1 Vessel																397,792				
Oct. ,, —In 5 ,,																1,147,152				
Nov. ,, —In 3 ,,																451,628				
Dec. ,, —In 3 ,,																432,091			2 cases	1 case
Mar. 16	Royal Sovereign,	204	Sydney													58,460				
,, 29	Ruby,	443	Sydney													244,138				

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO CONTINENT, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales
Augt. 20	John Spencer,	452	Rotterdam													303,070	
Nov. 15	Annette Gilbert,	283	Do.													238,376	
Dec. 31	Druid,	343	Do.													259,214	

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